(iii) Dharmanagar Drainage Development Scheme,

(iv) Udaipur Drainage Development Scheme and

(v) Anti-erosion works of Manu river in around Agartala Town.

In addition, the Govt, of Tripura has also requested the Brahmaputra Board to take up the following schemes during X Plan under the proposed "Critical flood control and Anti-Erosion Schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley":—

(1) Anti-Erosion works for protection of Pabiacherra market and Vidyasagar setu along with adjoining areas near Kumarghat.

(2) Extension and improvement of Katakhal embankment for protection of Agartala Town.

(3) Protection of Kanchanpur market and its adjoining area for erosion of river Deo under Dasda Block/Bank revetment work Ch. 0.00 to 500.00 m.

(b) and (c) The Brahmaputra Board has prepared the Master Plans of rivers Gumti, Manu, Dhalai, Juri, Khowai, Muhuri, Burima and Haora which have been approved by the Government of India. The Board has not taken up Master Plan of any river by the name Nuhuru. The Kailashahar Drainage development scheme has been taken up by Brahmaputra Board for execution. The Brahmaputra Board has undertaken preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the two Drainage Development Schemes at Rudrasagar and Dharmanagar. The DPR for Rudrasagar scheme has been prepared and submitted to Central Water Commission for examination. Out of the three schemes proposed by the state Government of Tripura as mentioned in para (a) above, two schemes at serial number 1 & 2 have been prioritized for the state of Tripura to be taken up by Brahmaputra Board.

Inter-State water disputes

4100. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inter-State rivers in the country showing the riparian States of each river;

(b) the details of inter-State water dispute among riparian States since Independence, both settled and unsettled disputes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of lower riparian States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) The names of inter-state rivers and the riparian States of such rivers are given at Annexed as per Statement (See below).

(b) As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, (ISRWD Act, 1956) the water dispute arises among two or more State Government when the Central Government receives request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basin State with regard to existence of water dispute. The details of the inter-state water disputes under ISRWD Act, 1956 are as follows:

S.No.	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Tribunal	Decision of the Tribunal
1.	Krishna	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	April, 1969	May, 1976
2	Godavari	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa	April, 1969	July, 1980
3.	Narmada	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra	October, 1969	December, 1979
4.	Ravi & Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	—
5.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry	June, 1990	--
6.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	—
7.	Madei/ Mandovi/ Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	"	--
8.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	—	—

In accordance with the said Act, the Central Government is required to refer a dispute to a Tribunal after it is satisfied that the dispute cannot be settled be negotiations. Accordingly, the water disputes related to Cauvery and Krishna were referred to the Tribunals for adjudication in 1990 and 2004 respectively. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) passed an interim order on 25.6.1991.

The water dispute related to Ravi & Beas was referred to the Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal (RBWT) in 1986 under Section 14 of the said Act. The RBWT submitted its report on 30.1.1987. Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under Section 5(3) of the Act from the Tribunal. The Tribunal has not submitted its further report to the Government.

In respect of Madei/Mandovi and Vansadhara water disputes, the Central Government has not concluded so far that these disputes cannot be settled by negotiations.

(c) The mechanism for settlement of water dispute is already available in the form of ISRWDAct, 1956 which provides for settlement of disputes by negotiations failing which referring such dispute to a tribunal for adjudication. The basin States are parties to the dispute before the Tribunals and as such get enough opportunities to protect their interest before the Tribunal.

Statement

Interstate Rivers and their Riparian States

SI.No	Rivers	States
1.	Indus	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Chandigarh.
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna	
2a.	Ganga	Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, West Bengal, UT of Delhi, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

SI. No.	Rivers	States
2b.	Brahmaputra	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim.
2c.	Meghna	Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland
3.	Godavari	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh
4.	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
5.	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, UT of Pondicherry
6.	Subernarekha	Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa
7.	Brahmani-Baitarni	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa
8.	Mahanadi	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra
9.	Pennar	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
10.	Mahi	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
11.	Sabarmati	Rajasthan & Gujarat
12.	Narmada	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
13.	Tapi	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat
14.	West flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri	Gujarat, Daman, D&N Haveli, Maharashtra, Goa & Karnataka
15.	West flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
16.	East flowing river between Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mahanadi and Pennar	
17.	East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

SI.No.	Rivers	States
18.	West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	Rajashtan, Gujarat, UT of Diu
19.	Minor rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh	Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura.

Note: Not all the rivers from the group of rivers mentioned at Sr. No. 14 to 19 are interstate.

Sardar Sarovar Project

4101. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the beneficiary States of Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) what will be the total generation of electricity at the dam site and the share of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra States;

(c) the main beneficiary as far as benefit of power generation is concerned;

(d) how much amount is spent by Gujarat on the rehabilitation work for the displaced tribals and others on account of this project; and

(e) the amount spent by the Madhya Pradesh for the said work and the money given by Gujarat to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) The beneficiary States of the Sardar Sarovar Project are Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) The total installed capacity of the River Bed Power House and Canal Head Power House of the Sardar Sarovar Project is 1450 Mega Watt. As per the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award out of the net hydro-electric power generated from these Power Houses on any day the share of Madhya Pradesh will be 57 per cent; Maharashtra's share will be 27 per cent and Gujarat's share will be 16 per cent. There is no share of power for Rajasthan. The main beneficiary of power generation is Madhya Pradesh.